

TSUJI Masanobu

Dossier

MARU

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An Open Letter to American Vice President Nixon

By Masanobu TSUJI, (TN: ex-colonel; member of the House of Representatives, graduated from the Military College; born in Ishikawa Prefecture in 1902)

Paying my respect for your generous attitude, I, as a member of the Diet, would like to ask you the following questions which I think are important for the future of Japan-U.S. relations in connection with your statements in Japan.

The first question:

You recognized the mistake of American policy toward Japan in 1946 and boldly urged Japan to rearm. But I wonder why with all your courage and conscience, you do not further admit that the war crimes trial in Tokyo was a mistake.

Is it ever rational for the victors to try the vanquished? In my opinion, former President Truman, the supreme responsible person of your country, who deliberately killed and injured more than 200 thousand non-combatants in Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atom bombs and hundreds of thousands of innocent citizens in other cities by indiscriminate bombing, is No. 1 war criminal, and the late Stalin of Russia, who committed atrocities unprecedented in history of mankind in Manchuria and Korea and killed hundreds of thousands of Japanese and German civilians and prisoners of war through starvation and maltreatment, No. 2 war criminal.

If you wish for permanent amity between Japan and America, you should frankly admit the mistake of the Tokyo trial and promptly free war criminals related to your country in Sugamo Prison.

The second question:

It is proper for an independent nation to defend itself autonomously. In this sense, Japan's rearmament should not be coerced either by America or by Russia.

Anti-Americanism in Japan has become intensified as a result of the long occupation by American forces. This is especially true of the Japanese who are employed by the American forces in the neighborhood of their bases. If America desires the Japanese to defend their country, I believe it is most advisable for America to withdraw all her armed forces in Japan as soon as possible.

Probably you have not forgotten that among 85 million Japanese, there are still more than two million stout veterans having experiences of fighting on battlefields. Those youths having no experience of fighting, too, are opposed to rearmament coerced by other countries. But I tell you with confidence that they, too, have as much courage and patriotic spirit as exhibited by the Japanese soldiers on the battlefields in Malaya.

America's intervention in Japan's rearmament and demand for a standing army of 325,000 men have given rise to a misunderstanding among the Japanese that your country is planning to use Japan's man power in a war with Russia as a substitute for American troops.

The third question:

America's expectation of Japan should be limited to defending the country not by America but by the courage and efforts of the Japanese and absolutely keeping it from being communized.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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The Japanese are charged with a mission to advise leaders of America and Russia to avert an atomic war in the capacity of the only victims of atom bombs in the world. Should the two countries ignore this advice, they should wage the war at the North Pole. It is an impermissible crime to involve other nations who do not like war in their war in the name of collective defense. If either America or Russia tries to make Japanese youths fight on battlefields abroad, they are sure to meet resistance from all the people of Japan. At the same time, I assure you that the Japanese will not spare cost and efforts so far as they are necessary for Japan's self-defense. If America recognizes the limit faithfully, Japan will pay respect to America and will not spare cooperation in the future, too.

The fourth question:

It is a well known fact that America made Japan conclude a peace treaty with the Chiang Government on Formosa. America should fully reconsider that as a result, the Peking Government has become antagonistic toward America only to please Russia. If you try to establish normal relations between Japan and China by letting Japan to promptly start economic and diplomatic negotiations with the Peking Government, and if America gives through Japan more support to China's construction than Russia, America will be able to grasp a chance to win over China from behind the Iron Curtain to a neutral camp friendly to America.

If America makes it a keynote of her policy toward Asia to separate China from the Soviet bloc, I believe it will result in making Asian nations including India and Britain maintain more friendly relations with America and checking Russia's ambition peacefully.

I hope to receive from you comprehensible answers to the above four questions. Lastly I expect you to accomplish the great mission of saving mankind from ruin by assisting President Eisenhower whom I respect heartily with your youthful enthusiasm, courage and good sense.

J.K.

SHUKAN YOMIURI

April 18 Issue

Nightmare of Hydrogen Bomb War

By Toshikazu KASE (TN: Radio commentator of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation; Left Tokyo Univ. of Commerce without finishing the whole course; Graduated from Harvard Univ.; Was Secretary to the Foreign Minister; Speciality: diplomatic critique; Born 1904 in Chiba Pref.)

An earnest warning against the menace of atomic bombs has long been uttered. But men are unexpectedly easy-going, and no effective counter-measures have yet been devised. Human beings are taking a nap, so to speak, on a time-bomb. It is reported that America has 5,000 atomic bombs, and the Soviet Union, roughly 200. For the time being, America is quantitatively and qualitatively superior to the Soviet Union regarding atomic bomb production. However, the destructive power of atomic bombs is terribly great, so if the Soviet Union comes to have a certain amount of atomic bombs, it will be a fatal menace to America. If atomic bombs should explode over 60 important American cities under a surprise attack, they would be utterly destroyed. According to the American authorities concerned, surprise-attacking enemy planes can be shot down by 20% in the daytime and by 1% in the night. The Air Defense authorities have been trying to make the public understand the menace of atomic bombs, but they have been unable to diffuse the idea satisfactorily, for matters concerned with atomic bombs are top military secrets. The recent Fukuryu-Maru case, however, seems to have given them a good chance to start a positive movement for educating the people on the menace of atomic bombs.